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INFORMATION ON SOVIET MILITARY STRENGTH

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17 July 1950

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Probable Military Strength of the USSR in War

I. War

a) The United States must be prepared for a lightning attack by the Soviet Airforce of the most modern type and a submarine attack.

The Soviet Blitz attack may have fatal consequences for the country (US).

b) Following the attack on the United States, an attack on England and the march of the Soviet Army to Western Europe can be expected.

c) The Chinese Red Army and the large partisan units with the help of a well organized Fifth Column and International Brigades will strike at Indo-China and India.

d) The Regular Soviet Army will launch a simultaneous attack on Turkey, Afghanistan, and Persia.

Sweden, Finland and Norway may be heavily bombed and rendered helpless by the Soviet Airforce and Submarines.

Probable Strength of the Enemy on the Front

USSR

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Trained Military Personnel | 10,000,000 |
| Modern Military Aircraft | 50,000 |
| Modern Submarines | 2,000 |
| Combat Divisions | 200 |
| Armored Divisions | 100 |
| Artillery Divisions | 80 |
| Large Naval Vessels | 500 |

SATELLITES

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Trained Military Personnel | 5,000,000 |
| Combat Aircraft | 10,000 |
| Submarines | 50 |
| Ships | 200 |
| Combat Divisions | 100 |
| Armored Divisions | 60 |

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|---------------------|----|
| Artillery Divisions | 40 |
|---------------------|----|

RED CHINA

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Semi-trained People | 6,000,000 |
| Combat Aircraft | 7,000 |
| Divisions | 200 |
| Armored and Artillery Divisions | 50 |
| Ships | 200 |

Activity of the International Brigades Behind The Lines.

Extensive sabotage, strikes, diversion, and attacks on weak military garrisons can be expected.

| <u>International Brigade</u> | <u>Number of Men</u> |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Italy | 100,000 |
| 2) France | 100,000 |
| 3) Germany | 200,000 |
| 4) Spain | 100,000 |
| 5) India | 200,000 |
| 6) Indo-China | 500,000 |
| 7) Africa | 100,000 |
| 8) Jewish-Arab Brigade | 50,000 |
| 9) North and South America | 300,000 |
| Total | 1,650,000 |

This is the probable strength of the Bolshevik Column operating behind the lines.

REPORT NO I

In 1940, the USSR Government completed an "artificial lake" on the Ural River and started to build a new lake on the Ufa River with a powerful military scope. In 1941, the USSR already started to build tunnels, mountain caves, railroads, and vehicular roads using millions of slave labor. Since that time the Ufa Region became a prohibited area to USSR citizens, and especially to foreigners. A trip to the Ufa Region had to be approved by the NKVD. All factory equipment was

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evacuated from the Moscow area and the Donets Basin under guard and brought to Ufa. Prisoners told various stories about Ufa and its environs. Some said that great underground airfields were being built there, and others that underground shelters for USSR government and the largest plants in the world for the production of the most modern weapons, ~~WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION~~

Gregorow, a Soviet railroad man, told me that the famous Moscow Lenin Laboratories had been moved to Ufa. I saw large rail transports of factory equipment at the Ufa Railroad Station. There is no doubt that Ufa is one of the "Atomgrad" areas producing the atomic bomb. It is situated in the quadrangle of the largest Soviet industrial potential: Sverdlovsk, Magnitogorsk, Kuznetsk, Kuybyshev, Perm and Novosibirsk.

Some Details Well Known To Me

Sverdlovsk has:

Three iron and steel foundries.

Plants producing aircraft, heavy artillery, heavy tractors, military vehicles, locomotives, metallurgical plants, chemical plants, laboratories, bacteriological laboratories.

Magnitogorsk-Kuznetsk Area has:

Heavy iron and steel foundries, coke plants, chemical plants, laboratories, plants producing anti-aircraft and armor piercing guns, plants producing submarine parts, plants producing various type bombs, artillery projectiles, poison gas, and bacteriological laboratories.

Encl. map

REPORT NO 2

There is no doubt that the Tannu Tuva Republic is the second Soviet "Atomgrad".

In 1942, the USSR was already preparing the Tannu Tuva area for the use of the heavy war industry.

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In 1942 at the Irkutsk railway station, I noticed scores of transports under NKVD guard going in the direction of Soviet Mongolia.

I received the following specific information that the transports carried:

- 1) dismantled parts of the factory and laboratory equipment;
- 2) the tarpaulin covering of several transports which were carefully guarded by the NKVD were marked USA;
- 3) all transports were on the way to Tannu-Tuva;
- 4) the USSR was transferring thousands of the natives to Siberia and Kazakhstan; and
- 5) a political prisoner, who was working on the Tannu Tuva border, told me that the NKVD sent all political prisoners to Kamchatka and only ordinary prisoners, whose term did not exceed three years, were left in the area.

Data On the Tannu Tuva Republic

Tannu Tuva is located on the border of southern Siberia and Mongolia. It is an immense valley hemmed in by high mountains with a few passes. In case of necessity it can be self-sufficient since the climate permits the cultivation of various grains and the breeding of cattle. The valley is well supplied with water sufficient for power purposes. In the Tannu Tuva mountains there are several natural caves a mile long and rich deposits of metal especially manganese ore and high grade coal.

Next to Tannu Tuva is the Irkutsk Oblast abounding in rich mineral deposits.

There are rich deposits of high grade coal and mica in the Tulun Area.

In the Cheremoshna area there are rich petroleum deposits. Tannu Tuva is carefully guarded by special counterespionage divisions of the MVD and MGB.

Encl. 1 Map

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